Rejected Adopted

## **COMMITTEE REPORT**

YES: 11 NO: 0

## MR. SPEAKER:

Your Committee on <u>Courts and Criminal Code</u>, to which was referred <u>Senate Bill</u> 358 , has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

1	Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1 begin a new
2	paragraph and insert:
3	"SECTION 1. IC 35-38-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
4	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 3. (a) The court may
5	revoke a person's probation if:
6	(1) the person has violated a condition of probation during the
7	probationary period; and
8	(2) the petition to revoke probation is filed during the
9	probationary period or before the earlier of the following:
10	(A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.
11	(B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the
12	violation.
13	(b) When a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of
14	probation, the court may:

1	(1) order a summons to be issued to the person to appear; or
2	(2) order a warrant for the person's arrest if there is a risk of the
3	person's fleeing the jurisdiction or causing harm to others.
4	(c) The issuance of a summons or warrant tolls the period of
5	probation until the final determination of the charge.
6	(d) The court shall conduct a hearing concerning the alleged
7	violation. The court may admit the person to bail pending the hearing.
8	(e) The state must prove the violation by a preponderance of the
9	evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court. The person is
10	entitled to confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by
11	counsel.
12	(f) Probation may not be revoked for failure to comply with
13	conditions of a sentence that imposes financial obligations on the
14	person unless the person recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to
15	pay.
16	(g) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition at any
17	time before termination of the period, and the petition to revoke is filed
18	within the probationary period, the court may:
19	(1) continue the person on probation, with or without modifying
20	or enlarging the conditions;
21	(2) extend the person's probationary period for not more than one
22	(1) year beyond the original probationary period; or
23	(3) order execution of the sentence that was suspended at the time
24	of initial sentencing.
25	(h) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of
26	home detention at any time before termination of the period and
27	the petition to revoke probation is filed within the probationary
28	period, the court shall:
29	(1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (g); and
30	(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under
31	IC 35-38-2.5-5.
32	(h) (i) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition
33	during any time before the termination of the period, and the petition
34	is filed under subsection (a) after the probationary period has expired,
35	the court may:
36	(1) reinstate the person's probationary period, with or without
37	enlarging the conditions, if the sum of the length of the original
38	probationary period and the reinstated probationary period does

1	not exceed the length of the maximum sentence allowable for the
2	offense that is the basis of the probation; or
3	(2) order execution of the sentence that was suspended at the time
4	of the initial sentencing.
5	(j) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of
6	home detention during any time before termination of the period,
7	and the petition is filed under subsection (a) after the probation
8	period has expired, the court shall:
9	(1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (i); and
10	(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under
11	IC 35-38-2.5-5.
12	(i) (k) A judgment revoking probation is a final appealable order.
13	(j) (l) Failure to pay fines or costs required as a condition of
14	probation may not be the sole basis for commitment to the department
15	of correction.
16	(k) (m) Failure to pay fees or costs assessed against a person under
17	IC 33-9-11.5-6, IC 33-19-2-3(c), or IC 35-33-7-6 is not grounds for
18	revocation of probation.
19	SECTION 2. IC 35-38-2.5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
20	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 5. (a) As a condition of
21	probation a court may order an offender confined to the offender's
22	home for a period of home detention lasting at least sixty (60) days.
23	(b) The period of home detention may be consecutive or
24	nonconsecutive, as the court orders. However, the aggregate time
25	actually spent in home detention must not exceed:
26	(1) the minimum term of imprisonment prescribed for a felony
27	under IC 35-50-2; or
28	(2) the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed for a
29	misdemeanor under IC 35-50-3;
30	for the crime committed by the offender.
31	(c) The court may order supervision of an offender's home detention
32	to be provided by the probation department for the court or by a
33	community corrections program that provides supervision of home
34	detention.
35	(d) A person's term of confinement on home detention under this
36	chapter is computed on the basis of the actual days the person spends
37	on home detention.
38	(e) A person confined on home detention as a condition of

"SECTION 2. IC 35-50-6-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 6. (a) A perso imprisoned for a crime earns credit time irrespective of the degree of security to which he is assigned. However, Except as set forth under IC 35-38-2.55, a person does not earn credit time while on parole of probation.  (b) A person imprisoned upon revocation of parole is initially assigned to the same credit time class to which he was assigned at the time he was released on parole.  (c) A person who, upon revocation of parole, is imprisoned on a	4
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-	parole outside the institution.".
(Reference is to SB 358 as printed March 2, 2001.)	Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
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and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Representative Dvorak